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2. *New Catalogue*.—A revised catalogue of the plants, native and naturalized, within thirty-three miles of New-York, has been for some time in contemplation; but without the co-operation of those who herborize in all the different regions of our district, it must be necessarily incomplete. We wish those who know of observers, not yet in communication with the Club, would furnish us with their P. O. address. In order to make the Catalogue more serviceable and authentic, it is desirable to have specimens of plants from all our districts preserved in a herbarium by themselves for reference. This herbarium will at present be formed and kept at Dr. T. F. Allen's, No. 3 East 33d-street. Dr. Allen and Mr. P. V. Le Roy will act as curators, and take charge of exchanges or contributions in this connection. It is estimated that about half the number of plants in Gray's Manual are to be found within our precincts. Some, which are supposed to have disappeared, or have not been recently found, it is hoped may be re-discovered. *Lepidium Draba*, *Clitoria Mariana*, *Corema Conradii*, and *Azolla Caroliniana*, are among the number. The revised Catalogue should be accompanied with a map showing the formation of the districts and the plant distribution.

3. *The Enothera of Montauk Point, Long Island*.—In July of this past summer I twice traveled the entire length of this remarkable point of land, exploring its Botany very carefully.

Vegetation is very stunted except in a few sheltered spots. For about ten miles an *Enothera* is quite abundant, whose habit differs remarkably from any *Enothera* we have in this section. It has very numerous and large flowers, with widely-spreading petals, making the plant very conspicuous.

It lies flat on the ground, its branches, which are covered with a profusion of showy flowers, spreading in every direction. The plant has a perennial root, and very short, woody trunk; it seldom attains an elevation of two or three inches; the whole plant is roughened with closely-appressed rigid hairs, which give the pods an almost hoary appearance. The leaves are long and narrow, long-tapering at the base, and appear petiolate, though really sessile, and are slightly and sparingly toothed. The pods have a long, tapering base, and an abrupt, club-shaped extremity, which is broadly four-winged at the sides, the wings either continuing to the very apex, or becoming smaller and almost obsolete at the apex. This mark I find depends upon the age of the pods; when young, the wings seem very broad to the apex; when older, and filled out internally, the wings seem narrower at the apex.

At East Hampton this form occurs in low, grassy places near the beach, sometimes strictly prostrate and hidden in the grass; sometimes quite erect; and in the low pines and oaks, half a mile from the beach, it occurs with the typical *Æ. fruticosa*, and cannot be distinguished from it in any thing except its more spreading habit.

After comparison with an original specimen of *Æ. linearis*, var.  $\beta$ ., in Dr. Torrey's Herbarium, the plant I gathered is found to be the same. (Indeed, there is no other *Enothera* on Montauk Point that I could find.) It differs from the Southern *Æ. linearis* more than from our own *Æ. fruticosa*.

I am inclined to believe, from its habit and apparent gradation into *Æ. fruticosa*, that the plant should be referred to that species, and labelled *Ænothera fruticosa*, L. var. *humifusa*. T. F. A.

4. *Solanum Fendleri*, Gray.—At a late meeting of the Club, Mr. Bower exhibited some small tubers of this *Solanum*, raised in his garden. They were about the size of large peas. Mr. Bower sends us the following account of them:

“Dr. Torrey very kindly sent me six small tubers, I suppose from native plants, growing wild in New-Mexico.

“Dr. Torrey, in his note, says: ‘It has been thought that as *S. tuberosum* bears only small tubers in its natural state, those by cultivation may give alike favorable result.’

“I planted them in different situations, and from one tuber I gathered twelve, but no larger in size. The plant has a habit of sending underground shoots some distance, then sending up stems above ground, which, I think, is not the case with *S. tuberosum*.

“In one instance the upright shoot came out of the top of a small mound composed of rotten wood, stones and soil, where I have *Polypodium incanum* growing, four feet from where the tuber was planted.

“As I know something of its habits, I shall pay more attention to it next year.

“WILLIAM BOWER, 53 Fulton-street.”

5. *Epigæa Repens*, L.—This plant is found sparingly on Staten Island. The nearest point to the city, I believe, is Huguenot Station on the Staten Island Rail-Road. Is there any other station nearer or more accessible where it grows in sufficient abundance to justify a May-flower party? In relation to *Epigæa*, Mr. Thomas Hogg reports that he has seen it gathered in Japan, where also *Brunella vulgaris* is common. The latter is likewise a native of Europe.

W. H. L.

6. *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L.—Mr. Wm. Bower has in his garden, in Newark, a plant of this species, which, besides the regular flower, sends up a number of small buds with flowers that do not open, somewhat in the manner of *Specularia perfoliata*, probably for self-fertilization. The same kind of flowers may be observed in the case of many well-grown wild plants of this species. These flowers, however, form perfect seed pods. The subject requires further investigation. It would be interesting to examine whether *Asarum Canadense* has also two sorts of flowers. Mr. Bower was the first to call my attention to this peculiarity, and I cannot learn that it has ever been noticed before. Judging from the plants I have seen, it would appear that seeds in greater abundance, and perhaps more perfect, are produced by these hermaphrodite flowers. Mr. Bower will have an opportunity next summer to test this point. In the similar case of *Amphicarpæa monoica*, Nutt, I have found sometimes quite a number of pods with apparently well-formed seed. On the